

# EXHIBIT

## GROUP

### 1

## PART I

DEFENDANT'S RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO  
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION TO COMPEL ANSWERS  
TO INTERROGATORIES, RESPONSES TO  
REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION AND TO  
COMPEL SUBMISSION TO R.34 INSPECTION

AE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

J.N

**FILED**

NOV X 8 2007

NOV X 8 2007

MICHAEL W. DOBBINS  
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURTDISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., :  
a Florida not for profit corporation, and :  
BONNIE KRAMER, Individually, :

Plaintiffs, :

vs. :

CENTURY MALL, LLC, A Domestic Limited :  
Liability Company, :

Defendant. :

/:

07cv6333

JUDGE NORGLÉ

MAG. JUDGE MASON

**COMPLAINT**

(Injunctive Relief Demanded)

Plaintiffs, DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., a Florida not for profit corporation, and BONNIE KRAMER, Individually, on their behalf and on behalf of all other individuals similarly situated, (sometimes referred to as "Plaintiff" or "Plaintiffs"), hereby sue the Defendant, CENTURY MALL, LLC, A Domestic Limited Liability Company, (sometimes referred to as "Defendant"), for Injunctive Relief, and attorney's fees, litigation expenses, and costs pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. ("ADA").

1. Plaintiff, BONNIE KRAMER, is an individual residing in Cleveland Ohio. BONNIE KRAMER suffers from multiple sclerosis and is bound to a wheelchair.
2. Plaintiff, DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., is a non-profit corporation formed under the laws of the State of Florida. DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC. maintains its principal office at 702 North E Street, Lake Worth, FL 33460, in the County of Palm Beach.

3. Defendant's property, Century Shopping Center, 2828 N. Clark St., Chicago, IL 60657, in the County of Cook.
4. Venue is properly located in the NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS because venue lies in the judicial district of the property situs. The Defendant's property is located in and does business within this judicial district.
5. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 28 U.S.C. § 1343, this Court has been given original jurisdiction over actions which arise from the Defendant's violations of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. See also 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and § 2202.
6. Plaintiff BONNIE KRAMER is an Ohio resident, is sui juris, and qualifies as an individual with disabilities as defined by the ADA. BONNIE KRAMER travels to the Chicago area several times each year to visit her adult son. While in the Chicago area, Ms. Kramer stays in area hotels, shops in area stores, visits theaters and tourist attractions. Ms. Kramer also is an advocate for similarly situated disabled persons and monitors places of public accommodation to determine whether they are in conformity with the ADA. BONNIE KRAMER has visited the property which forms the basis of this lawsuit and plans to return to the property to avail herself of the goods and services offered to the public at the property. The Plaintiff has encountered architectural barriers at the subject property. The barriers to access at the property have endangered her safety. The Plaintiff is also a member of the Plaintiff organization, DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., discussed below in paragraph 7.

7. Plaintiff DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., is a nonprofit Florida corporation. Members of this organization include individuals with disabilities as defined by the ADA, and are representative of a cross-section of the disabilities to be protected from discrimination by the ADA. The purpose of this organization is to represent the interest of its members by assuring places of public accommodation are accessible to and usable by the disabled and that its members are not discriminated against because of their disabilities. DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC. and its members have suffered and will continue to suffer direct and indirect injury as a result of the Defendant's discrimination until the Defendant is compelled to comply with the requirements of the ADA. One or more of its members has suffered an injury that would allow it to bring suit in its own right. DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC. has also been discriminated against because of its association with its disabled members and their claims.
8. Defendant owns, leases, leases to, or operates a place of public accommodation as defined by the ADA and the regulations implementing the ADA, 28 CFR 36.201(a) and 36.104. Defendant is responsible for complying with the obligations of the ADA. The place of public accommodation that the Defendant owns, operates, leases or leases to is known as Century Shopping Center, 2828 N. Clark St., Chicago, IL 60657.
9. DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC. and BONNIE KRAMER have a realistic, credible, existing and continuing threat of discrimination from the Defendant's non-compliance with the ADA with respect to this property as

described but not necessarily limited to the allegations in paragraph 11 of this complaint. Plaintiffs have reasonable grounds to believe that they will continue to be subjected to discrimination in violation of the ADA by the Defendant. BONNIE KRAMER desires to visit Century Shopping Center not only to avail herself of the goods and services available at the property but to assure herself that this property is in compliance with the ADA so that she and others similarly situated will have full and equal enjoyment of the property without fear of discrimination. Plaintiff intends to return to the subject property, but for its discriminatory barriers and, at present, the discriminatory barriers prevent Plaintiff from returning to the property to fully enjoy the goods and services available.

10. The Defendant has discriminated against the individual Plaintiff and members of the corporate Plaintiff organization by denying them access to, and full and equal enjoyment of, the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of the buildings, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et seq.
11. The Defendant has discriminated, and is continuing to discriminate, against the Plaintiff in violation of the ADA by failing to, inter alia, have accessible facilities by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). A preliminary inspection of Century Shopping Center has shown that violations exist. BONNIE KRAMER is aware of these violations. These violations include, but are not limited to:

**Parking**

1. Some of the accessible spaces do not provide signs designating the disabled use spaces, in violation of Section 4.6.4 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
2. The disabled use spaces do not have clear and level access aisles provided, violating Sections 4.1.2, and 4.6.3 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
3. The disabled use spaces and/or unloading areas are located on a slope in violation of Section 4.6.3 and 4.6.6 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

#### **Entrance Access and Path of Travel**

1. There are no accessible routes from the street, sidewalk and parking areas. There are violations of the requirements in Sections 4.3.2, 4.5.2, 4.7.1 and 4.8.2 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
2. There are interior doors of the building that exceed the maximum force of 5 lb to open in violation of Section 4.13.11 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable whose resolution is readily achievable.
3. There are no proper handrails provided for the ramps to the facility, in violation of Section 4.8.5 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
4. There are rises at the thresholds of entrances at the facility in excess of 1/2 of an inch, violating Sections 4.5.2 and 4.13.8 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
5. There are changes in levels of greater than 1/2 inch, violating Section 4.3.8 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
6. There are stairs provided at the facility that do not comply with the standards prescribed in Section 4.9 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

#### **Access to Goods and Services**

1. There are permanently designated interior spaces without proper signage in violation of Section 4.1.2 and 4.30 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
2. There are counters throughout the facility in excess of 36", in violation of Section 7.2(1) of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

3. There are restrooms for public use at the facility without the required disabled use elements, in violation of several Sections of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
4. There is fixed or built in seating provided at the facility that does not comply with the standards prescribed in Section 4.32 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
5. There are self-service areas with dispensers whose controls cannot be operated with a closed fist violating are Section 4.27.4 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

**Restrooms**

1. There are exposed pipes in restrooms at the facility, violating of Section 4.19.4 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
  2. The clear floor space provided in the restroom violates the provisions of Sections 4.2.1, 4.18.3 and 4.22 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
  3. The grab-bars in the toilet room stalls do not comply with the requirements prescribed in Sections 4.17.6 and 4.26 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
  4. There are urinals provided for public use that do not comply with the standards set forth in Section 4.18 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
  5. The toilet stalls provided for public use at the facility are in violation of Section 4.17 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
  6. There are amenities provided for public use that do not comply with the requirements of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
12. The discriminatory violations described in paragraph 11 are not an exclusive list of the Defendant's ADA violations. Plaintiffs require the inspection of the Defendant's place of public accommodation in order to photograph and measure all of the discriminatory acts violating the ADA and all of the barriers to access. The individual Plaintiff, the members of the Plaintiff group, and all other individuals similarly situated, have been denied access to, and have been denied

the benefits of services, programs and activities of the Defendant's buildings and its facilities, and have otherwise been discriminated against and damaged by the Defendant because of the Defendant's ADA violations, as set forth above. The individual Plaintiff, the members of the Plaintiff group and all others similarly situated will continue to suffer such discrimination, injury and damage without the immediate relief provided by the ADA as requested herein. In order to remedy this discriminatory situation, the Plaintiff requires an inspection of the Defendant's place of public accommodation in order to determine all of the areas of non-compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

13. Defendant has discriminated against the individual and corporate Plaintiffs by denying them access to full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of its place of public accommodation or commercial facility in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. and 28 CFR 36.302 et seq. Furthermore, the Defendant continues to discriminate against the Plaintiff, and all those similarly situated by failing to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; and by failing to take such efforts that may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services.



14. Plaintiffs are without adequate remedy at law and are suffering irreparable harm. Plaintiffs have retained the undersigned counsel and are entitled to recover attorney's fees, costs and litigation expenses from the Defendant pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205 and 28 CFR 36.505.
15. Defendant is required to remove the existing architectural barriers to the physically disabled when such removal is readily achievable for its place of public accommodation that has existed prior to January 26, 1992, 28 CFR 36.304(a); in the alternative, if there has been an alteration to Defendant's place of public accommodation since January 26, 1992, then the Defendant is required to ensure to the maximum extent feasible, that the altered portions of the facility are readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs, 28 CFR 36.402; and finally, if the Defendant's facility is one which was designed and constructed for first occupancy subsequent to January 26, 1993, as defined in 28 CFR 36.401, then the Defendant's facility must be readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities as defined by the ADA.
16. Notice to Defendant is not required as a result of the Defendant's failure to cure the violations by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). All other conditions precedent have been met by Plaintiffs or waived by the Defendant.

17. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188, this Court is provided with authority to grant Plaintiffs Injunctive Relief, including an order to require the Defendant to alter Century Shopping Center to make those facilities readily accessible and useable to the Plaintiffs and all other persons with disabilities as defined by the ADA; or by closing the facility until such time as the Defendant cures its violations of the ADA.

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs respectfully request:

- a. The Court issue a Declaratory Judgment that determines that the Defendant at the commencement of the subject lawsuit is in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq.
- b. Injunctive relief against the Defendant including an order to make all readily achievable alterations to the facility; or to make such facility readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA; and to require the Defendant to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; and by failing to take such steps that may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services.


c. An award of attorney's fees, costs and litigation expenses pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205.

d. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper, and/or is allowable under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Respectfully Submitted,

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By:   
Thomas B. Bacon, Esq.

Date: 10/29/07

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., :  
a Florida not for profit corporation, and :  
BONNIE KRAMER Individually, :

Plaintiffs, :

vs. :

GENERAL GROWTH PROPERTIES, INC., A :  
Delaware Corporation, :

Defendant. :

/:

07cv6351

JUDGE CONLON

MAG. JUDGE ASHMAN

**FILED**  
J.N.  
NOV X 8 2007  
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MICHAEL W. DOBBINS  
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT

**COMPLAINT**

(Injunctive Relief Demanded)

Plaintiffs, DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., a Florida not for profit corporation, and BONNIE KRAMER, Individually, on their behalf and on behalf of all other individuals similarly situated, (sometimes referred to as "Plaintiff" or "Plaintiffs"), hereby sue the Defendant, GENERAL GROWTH PROPERTIES, INC., A Delaware Corporation, (sometimes referred to as "Defendant"), for Injunctive Relief, and attorney's fees, litigation expenses, and costs pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. ("ADA").

1. Plaintiff, BONNIE KRAMER, is an individual residing in Cleveland Ohio. Ms. Kramer suffers from multiple sclerosis and is bound to a wheelchair to ambulate.
2. Plaintiff, DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., is a non-profit corporation formed under the laws of the State of Florida. DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC. maintains its principal office at 702 North E Street, Lake Worth, FL 33460, in the County of Palm Beach.

3. Defendant's property, Golf Mill Mall, 298 Golf Mill Center, Niles, IL 60714, is located in the County of Cook.
4. Venue is properly located in the NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS because venue lies in the judicial district of the property situs. The Defendant's property is located in and does business within this judicial district.
5. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 28 U.S.C. § 1343, this Court has been given original jurisdiction over actions which arise from the Defendant's violations of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. See also 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and § 2202.
6. Plaintiff BONNIE KRAMER is an Ohio resident, is sui juris, and qualifies as an individual with disabilities as defined by the ADA. BONNIE KRAMER travels to the Chicago area several times each year to visit her adult son. While in the Chicago area, Ms. Kramer stays in area hotels, shops in area stores, visits theaters and tourist attractions. Ms. Kramer also is an advocate for similarly situated disabled persons and monitors places of public accommodation to determine whether they are in conformity with the ADA. BONNIE KRAMER has visited the property which forms the basis of this lawsuit and plans to return to the property to avail herself of the goods and services offered to the public at the property and to determine whether it has removed its discriminatory barriers and come into compliance with the ADA. The Plaintiff has encountered architectural barriers at the subject property. The barriers to access at the property have endangered her safety. The Plaintiff is also a member of the Plaintiff

organization, DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., discussed below in paragraph 7.

7. Plaintiff DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., is a nonprofit Florida corporation. Members of this organization include individuals with disabilities as defined by the ADA, and are representative of a cross-section of the disabilities to be protected from discrimination by the ADA. The purpose of this organization is to represent the interest of its members by assuring places of public accommodation are accessible to and usable by the disabled and that its members are not discriminated against because of their disabilities. DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC. and its members have suffered and will continue to suffer direct and indirect injury as a result of the Defendant's discrimination until the Defendant is compelled to comply with the requirements of the ADA. One or more of its members has suffered an injury that would allow it to bring suit in its own right. DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC. has also been discriminated against because of its association with its disabled members and their claims.
8. Defendant owns, leases, leases to, or operates a place of public accommodation as defined by the ADA and the regulations implementing the ADA, 28 CFR 36.201(a) and 36.104. Defendant is responsible for complying with the obligations of the ADA. The place of public accommodation that the Defendant owns, operates, leases or leases to is known as Golf Mill Mall, 298 Golf Mill Center, Niles, IL 60714.

9. DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC. and BONNIE KRAMER have a realistic, credible, existing and continuing threat of discrimination from the Defendant's non-compliance with the ADA with respect to this property as described but not necessarily limited to the allegations in paragraph 11 of this complaint. Plaintiffs have reasonable grounds to believe that they will continue to be subjected to discrimination in violation of the ADA by the Defendant. BONNIE KRAMER desires to visit Golf Mill Mall not only to avail herself of the goods and services available at the property but to assure herself that this property is in compliance with the ADA so that she and others similarly situated will have full and equal enjoyment of the property without fear of discrimination. Plaintiff intends to return to the subject property, but for its discriminatory barriers and, at present, the discriminatory barriers prevent Plaintiff from returning to the property to fully enjoy the goods and services available.
10. The Defendant has discriminated against the individual Plaintiff and members of the corporate Plaintiff organization by denying them access to, and full and equal enjoyment of, the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of the buildings, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et seq.
11. The Defendant has discriminated, and is continuing to discriminate, against the Plaintiff in violation of the ADA by failing to, inter alia, have accessible facilities by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). A preliminary inspection of Golf Mill Mall has shown that violations exist. BONNIE KRAMER is aware of these violations. These violations include, but are not limited to:

### **Parking**

1. Some of the accessible spaces do not provide signs designating the disabled use spaces, in violation of Section 4.6.4 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
2. Where posted, signage at some of the designated accessible parking spaces are not mounted at sufficient heights in violation of section 4.6.4 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
3. The disabled use spaces do not have clear and level access aisles provided, violating Sections 4.1.2, and 4.6.3 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
4. The disabled use spaces and/or unloading areas are located on a slope in violation of Section 4.6.3 and 4.6.6 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

### **Entrance Access and Path of Travel**

1. There are curb ramps at the facility that project into vehicular areas and/or contain excessive slopes, side slopes or cross slopes in violation of Sections 4.7.2, 4.7.5, 4.7.6, and 4.7.9 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
2. There are changes in levels of greater than ½ inch, violating Section 4.3.8 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

### **Access to Goods and Services**

1. There are protruding objects present throughout the facility, in violation of Section 4.4 of ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
2. There are counters throughout the facility in excess of 36", in violation of Section 7.2(1) of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
3. There are restrooms for public use at the facility without the required disabled use elements, in violation of several Sections of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
4. There are vending machines for public use at the facility without the required disabled use elements, in violation of several Sections of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.



5. There is fixed or built in seating provided at the facility that does not comply with the standards prescribed in Section 4.32 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

**Restrooms**

1. The clear floor space provided in the restroom violates the provisions of Sections 4.2.1, 4.18.3 and 4.22 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

2. The grab-bars in the toilet room stalls do not comply with the requirements prescribed in Sections 4.17.6 and 4.26 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

3. There are dispensers provided for public use in the restroom, with controls outside the ranges prescribed in Section 4.27 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

4. There are amenities provided for public use that do not comply with the requirements of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

12. The discriminatory violations described in paragraph 11 are not an exclusive list of the Defendant's ADA violations. Plaintiffs require the inspection of the Defendant's place of public accommodation in order to photograph and measure all of the discriminatory acts violating the ADA and all of the barriers to access. The individual Plaintiff, the members of the Plaintiff group, and all other individuals similarly situated, have been denied access to, and have been denied the benefits of services, programs and activities of the Defendant's buildings and its facilities, and have otherwise been discriminated against and damaged by the Defendant because of the Defendant's ADA violations, as set forth above. The individual Plaintiff, the members of the Plaintiff group and all others similarly situated will continue to suffer such discrimination, injury and damage without the immediate relief provided by the ADA as requested herein. In order to remedy this discriminatory situation, the Plaintiff requires an inspection of the

Defendant's place of public accommodation in order to determine all of the areas of non-compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

13. Defendant has discriminated against the individual and corporate Plaintiffs by denying them access to full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of its place of public accommodation or commercial facility in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. and 28 CFR 36.302 et seq. Furthermore, the Defendant continues to discriminate against the Plaintiff, and all those similarly situated by failing to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; and by failing to take such efforts that may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services.
14. Plaintiffs are without adequate remedy at law and are suffering irreparable harm. Plaintiffs have retained the undersigned counsel and are entitled to recover attorney's fees, costs and litigation expenses from the Defendant pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205 and 28 CFR 36.505.
15. Defendant is required to remove the existing architectural barriers to the physically disabled when such removal is readily achievable for its place of public accommodation that has existed prior to January 26, 1992, 28 CFR 36.304(a); in the alternative, if there has been an alteration to Defendant's place of public accommodation since January 26, 1992, then the Defendant is required to ensure

to the maximum extent feasible, that the altered portions of the facility are readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs, 28 CFR 36.402; and finally, if the Defendant's facility is one which was designed and constructed for first occupancy subsequent to January 26, 1993, as defined in 28 CFR 36.401, then the Defendant's facility must be readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities as defined by the ADA.

16. Notice to Defendant is not required as a result of the Defendant's failure to cure the violations by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). All other conditions precedent have been met by Plaintiffs or waived by the Defendant.
17. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188, this Court is provided with authority to grant Plaintiffs Injunctive Relief, including an order to require the Defendant to alter Century Shopping Center to make those facilities readily accessible and useable to the Plaintiffs and all other persons with disabilities as defined by the ADA; or by closing the facility until such time as the Defendant cures its violations of the ADA.

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs respectfully request:

- a. The Court issue a Declaratory Judgment that determines that the Defendant at the commencement of the subject lawsuit is in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq.
- b. Injunctive relief against the Defendant including an order to make all readily achievable alterations to the facility; or to make such facility readily accessible to

and usable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA; and to require the Defendant to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; and by failing to take such steps that may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services.

- c. An award of attorney's fees, costs and litigation expenses pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205.
- d. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper, and/or is allowable under

Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Respectfully Submitted,

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By: 

Thomas B. Bacon, Esq.

Date: 10/29/07

AE

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS**FILED**NOV X 8 2007  
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MICHAEL W. DOBBINS  
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURTDISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., :  
a Florida not for profit corporation, and :  
BONNIE KRAMER Individually, :

Plaintiffs, :

vs. :

SIMON PROPERTY GROUP (DELAWARE), :  
INC. , A Delaware Corporation, :

Defendant. :

C  
07cv6363  
JUDGE KENDALL  
MAG. JUDGE COX**COMPLAINT**

(Injunctive Relief Demanded)

Plaintiffs, DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., a Florida not for profit corporation, and BONNIE KRAMER, Individually, on their behalf and on behalf of all other individuals similarly situated, (sometimes referred to as "Plaintiff" or "Plaintiffs"), hereby sue the Defendant, SIMON PROPERTY GROUP (DELAWARE), INC. , A Delaware Corporation, (sometimes referred to as "Defendant"), for Injunctive Relief, and attorney's fees, litigation expenses, and costs pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. ("ADA").

1. Plaintiff, BONNIE KRAMER, is an individual residing in Cleveland Ohio. Ms. Kramer suffers from multiple sclerosis and is bound to a wheelchair to ambulate.
2. Plaintiff, DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., is a non-profit corporation formed under the laws of the State of Florida. DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC. maintains its principal office at 702 North E Street, Lake Worth, FL 33460, in the County of Palm Beach.

3. Defendant's property, Lincolnwood Town Center, 3333 W. Touhy Ave., Lincolnwood, IL 60712, is located in the County of Cook.
4. Venue is properly located in the [court] because venue lies in the judicial district of the property situs. The Defendant's property is located in and does business within this judicial district.
5. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 28 U.S.C. § 1343, this Court has been given original jurisdiction over actions which arise from the Defendant's violations of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. See also 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and § 2202.
6. Plaintiff BONNIE KRAMER is an Ohio resident, is sui juris, and qualifies as an individual with disabilities as defined by the ADA. BONNIE KRAMER travels to the Chicago area several times each year to visit her adult son. While in the Chicago area, Ms. Kramer stays in area hotels, shops in area stores, visits theaters and tourist attractions. Ms. Kramer also is an advocate for similarly situated disabled persons and monitors places of public accommodation to determine whether they are in conformity with the ADA. BONNIE KRAMER has visited the property which forms the basis of this lawsuit and plans to return to the property to avail herself of the goods and services offered to the public at the property and to determine whether it has removed its discriminatory barriers and come into compliance with the ADA. The Plaintiff has encountered architectural barriers at the subject property. The barriers to access at the property have endangered her safety. The Plaintiff is also a member of the Plaintiff

organization, DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., discussed below in paragraph 7.

7. Plaintiff DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., is a nonprofit Florida corporation. Members of this organization include individuals with disabilities as defined by the ADA, and are representative of a cross-section of the disabilities to be protected from discrimination by the ADA. The purpose of this organization is to represent the interest of its members by assuring places of public accommodation are accessible to and usable by the disabled and that its members are not discriminated against because of their disabilities. DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC. and its members have suffered and will continue to suffer direct and indirect injury as a result of the Defendant's discrimination until the Defendant is compelled to comply with the requirements of the ADA. One or more of its members has suffered an injury that would allow it to bring suit in its own right. DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC. has also been discriminated against because of its association with its disabled members and their claims.
8. Defendant owns, leases, leases to, or operates a place of public accommodation as defined by the ADA and the regulations implementing the ADA, 28 CFR 36.201(a) and 36.104. Defendant is responsible for complying with the obligations of the ADA. The place of public accommodation that the Defendant owns, operates, leases or leases to is known as Lincolnwood Town Center, 3333 W. Touhy Ave., Lincolnwood, IL 60712.

9. DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC. and BONNIE KRAMER have a realistic, credible, existing and continuing threat of discrimination from the Defendant's non-compliance with the ADA with respect to this property as described but not necessarily limited to the allegations in paragraph 11 of this complaint. Plaintiffs have reasonable grounds to believe that they will continue to be subjected to discrimination in violation of the ADA by the Defendant. BONNIE KRAMER desires to visit Lincolnwood Town Center not only to avail herself of the goods and services available at the property but to assure herself that this property is in compliance with the ADA so that she and others similarly situated will have full and equal enjoyment of the property without fear of discrimination. Plaintiff intends to return to the subject property, but for its discriminatory barriers and, at present, the discriminatory barriers prevent Plaintiff from returning to the property to fully enjoy the goods and services available.
10. The Defendant has discriminated against the individual Plaintiff and members of the corporate Plaintiff organization by denying them access to, and full and equal enjoyment of, the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of the buildings, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et seq.
11. The Defendant has discriminated, and is continuing to discriminate, against the Plaintiff in violation of the ADA by failing to, inter alia, have accessible facilities by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). A preliminary inspection of



Lincolnwood Town Center has shown that violations exist. BONNIE KRAMER is aware of these violations. These violations include, but are not limited to:

**Parking**

1. Some of the accessible spaces do not provide signs designating the disabled use spaces, in violation of Section 4.6.4 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
2. Where posted, signage at some of the designated accessible parking spaces are not mounted at sufficient heights in violation of section 4.6.4 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
3. The disabled use spaces do not have clear and level access aisles provided, violating Sections 4.1.2, and 4.6.3 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
4. The disabled use spaces and/or unloading areas are located on a slope in violation of Section 4.6.3 and 4.6.6 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

**Entrance Access and Path of Travel**

1. There are no proper handrails provided for the ramps to the facility, in violation of Section 4.8.5 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
2. There are curb ramps at the facility that project into vehicular areas and/or contain excessive slopes, side slopes or cross slopes in violation of Sections 4.7.2, 4.7.5, 4.7.6, and 4.7.9 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
3. There are rises at the thresholds of entrances at the facility in excess of 1/2 of an inch, violating Sections 4.5.2 and 4.13.8 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
4. There are changes in levels of greater than 1/2 inch, violating Section 4.3.8 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

**Access to Goods and Services**

1. There are counters throughout the facility in excess of 36", in violation of Section 7.2(1) of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

2. There are restrooms for public use at the facility without the required disabled use elements, in violation of several Sections of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

3. There are vending machines for public use at the facility without the required disabled use elements, in violation of several Sections of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

4. There is fixed or built in seating provided at the facility that does not comply with the standards prescribed in Section 4.32 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

#### **Restrooms**

1. The lavatories in the restroom provided do not meet the requirements prescribed in Section 4.24 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

2. The clear floor space provided in the restroom violates the provisions of Sections 4.2.1, 4.18.3 and 4.22 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

3. The grab-bars in the restrooms do not comply with the requirements prescribed in Sections 4.16.4 and 4.26 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

4. The grab-bars in the toilet room stalls do not comply with the requirements prescribed in Sections 4.17.6 and 4.26 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

5. The toilet stalls provided for public use at the facility are in violation of Section 4.17 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

6. The water closets that are provided for public use at the facility violate the provisions of Section 4.16 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

7. The mirrors provided for public use in the restroom are in violation of the requirements in Section 4.19 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

8. There are dispensers provided for public use in the restroom, with controls outside the ranges prescribed in Section 4.27 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

9. There are amenities provided for public use that do not comply with the requirements of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

12. The discriminatory violations described in paragraph 11 are not an exclusive list of the Defendant's ADA violations. Plaintiffs require the inspection of the Defendant's place of public accommodation in order to photograph and measure all of the discriminatory acts violating the ADA and all of the barriers to access. The individual Plaintiff, the members of the Plaintiff group, and all other individuals similarly situated, have been denied access to, and have been denied the benefits of services, programs and activities of the Defendant's buildings and its facilities, and have otherwise been discriminated against and damaged by the Defendant because of the Defendant's ADA violations, as set forth above. The individual Plaintiff, the members of the Plaintiff group and all others similarly situated will continue to suffer such discrimination, injury and damage without the immediate relief provided by the ADA as requested herein. In order to remedy this discriminatory situation, the Plaintiff requires an inspection of the Defendant's place of public accommodation in order to determine all of the areas of non-compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
13. Defendant has discriminated against the individual and corporate Plaintiffs by denying them access to full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of its place of public accommodation or commercial facility in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. and 28 CFR 36.302 et seq. Furthermore, the Defendant continues to discriminate

against the Plaintiff, and all those similarly situated by failing to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; and by failing to take such efforts that may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services.

14. Plaintiffs are without adequate remedy at law and are suffering irreparable harm. Plaintiffs have retained the undersigned counsel and are entitled to recover attorney's fees, costs and litigation expenses from the Defendant pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205 and 28 CFR 36.505.
15. Defendant is required to remove the existing architectural barriers to the physically disabled when such removal is readily achievable for its place of public accommodation that has existed prior to January 26, 1992, 28 CFR 36.304(a); in the alternative, if there has been an alteration to Defendant's place of public accommodation since January 26, 1992, then the Defendant is required to ensure to the maximum extent feasible, that the altered portions of the facility are readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs, 28 CFR 36.402; and finally, if the Defendant's facility is one which was designed and constructed for first occupancy subsequent to January 26, 1993, as defined in 28 CFR 36.401, then the Defendant's facility must be readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities as defined by the ADA.

16. Notice to Defendant is not required as a result of the Defendant's failure to cure the violations by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). All other conditions precedent have been met by Plaintiffs or waived by the Defendant.
17. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188, this Court is provided with authority to grant Plaintiffs Injunctive Relief, including an order to require the Defendant to alter Century Shopping Center to make those facilities readily accessible and useable to the Plaintiffs and all other persons with disabilities as defined by the ADA; or by closing the facility until such time as the Defendant cures its violations of the ADA.

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs respectfully request:

- a. The Court issue a Declaratory Judgment that determines that the Defendant at the commencement of the subject lawsuit is in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq.
- b. Injunctive relief against the Defendant including an order to make all readily achievable alterations to the facility; or to make such facility readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA; and to require the Defendant to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; and by failing to take such steps that may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or

otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services.

- c. An award of attorney's fees, costs and litigation expenses pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205.
- d. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper, and/or is allowable under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

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By:   
Thomas B. Bacon, Esq.

Date: 10/29/07

AC

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS

**FILED**

NOV X 8 2007  
NOV X 8 2007  
MICHAEL W. DOBBS  
CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT

DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., :  
a Florida not for profit corporation, and :  
BONNIE KRAMER Individually, :

Plaintiffs, :

vs. :

WESTFIELD CORPORATION, INC., A :  
Delaware Corporation, :

Defendant. :

07cv6354  
JUDGE LEINENWEBER  
MAG. JUDGE NOLAN

**COMPLAINT**

(Injunctive Relief Demanded)

Plaintiffs, DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., a Florida not for profit corporation, and BONNIE KRAMER, Individually, on their behalf and on behalf of all other individuals similarly situated, (sometimes referred to as "Plaintiff" or "Plaintiffs"), hereby sue the Defendant, WESTFIELD CORPORATION, INC., A Delaware Corporation, (sometimes referred to as "Defendant"), for Injunctive Relief, and attorney's fees, litigation expenses, and costs pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. ("ADA").

1. Plaintiff, BONNIE KRAMER, is an individual residing in Cleveland Ohio. Ms. Kramer suffers from multiple sclerosis and is bound to a wheelchair to ambulate.
2. Plaintiff, DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., is a non-profit corporation formed under the laws of the State of Florida. DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC. maintains its principal office at 702 North E Street, Lake Worth, FL 33460, in the County of Palm Beach.

3. Defendant's property, Old Orchard Shopping Center, 66 Old Orchard Shopping Center, Skokie Illinois, is located in the County of Cook.
4. Venue is properly located in the NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS because venue lies in the judicial district of the property situs. The Defendant's property is located in and does business within this judicial district.
5. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 28 U.S.C. § 1343, this Court has been given original jurisdiction over actions which arise from the Defendant's violations of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. See also 28 U.S.C. § 2201 and § 2202.
6. Plaintiff BONNIE KRAMER is an Ohio resident, is sui juris, and qualifies as an individual with disabilities as defined by the ADA. BONNIE KRAMER travels to the Chicago area several times each year to visit her adult son. While in the Chicago area, Ms. Kramer stays in area hotels, shops in area stores, visits theaters and tourist attractions. Ms. Kramer also is an advocate for similarly situated disabled persons and monitors places of public accommodation to determine whether they are in conformity with the ADA. BONNIE KRAMER has visited the property which forms the basis of this lawsuit and plans to return to the property to avail herself of the goods and services offered to the public at the property and to determine whether it has removed its discriminatory barriers and come into compliance with the ADA. The Plaintiff has encountered architectural barriers at the subject property. The barriers to access at the property have endangered her safety. The Plaintiff is also a member of the Plaintiff



organization, DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., discussed below in paragraph 7.

7. Plaintiff DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC., is a nonprofit Florida corporation. Members of this organization include individuals with disabilities as defined by the ADA, and are representative of a cross-section of the disabilities to be protected from discrimination by the ADA. The purpose of this organization is to represent the interest of its members by assuring places of public accommodation are accessible to and usable by the disabled and that its members are not discriminated against because of their disabilities. DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC. and its members have suffered and will continue to suffer direct and indirect injury as a result of the Defendant's discrimination until the Defendant is compelled to comply with the requirements of the ADA. One or more of its members has suffered an injury that would allow it to bring suit in its own right. DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC. has also been discriminated against because of its association with its disabled members and their claims.
8. Defendant owns, leases, leases to, or operates a place of public accommodation as defined by the ADA and the regulations implementing the ADA, 28 CFR 36.201(a) and 36.104. Defendant is responsible for complying with the obligations of the ADA. The place of public accommodation that the Defendant owns, operates, leases or leases to is known as Old Orchard Shopping Center, 66 Old Orchard Shopping Center, Skokie Illinois.

9. DISABLED PATRIOTS OF AMERICA, INC. and BONNIE KRAMER have a realistic, credible, existing and continuing threat of discrimination from the Defendant's non-compliance with the ADA with respect to this property as described but not necessarily limited to the allegations in paragraph 11 of this complaint. Plaintiffs have reasonable grounds to believe that they will continue to be subjected to discrimination in violation of the ADA by the Defendant. BONNIE KRAMER desires to visit Old Orchard Shopping Center not only to avail herself of the goods and services available at the property but to assure herself that this property is in compliance with the ADA so that she and others similarly situated will have full and equal enjoyment of the property without fear of discrimination. Plaintiff intends to return to the subject property, but for its discriminatory barriers and, at present, the discriminatory barriers prevent Plaintiff from returning to the property to fully enjoy the goods and services available.
10. The Defendant has discriminated against the individual Plaintiff and members of the corporate Plaintiff organization by denying them access to, and full and equal enjoyment of, the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of the buildings, as prohibited by 42 U.S.C. § 12182 et seq.
11. The Defendant has discriminated, and is continuing to discriminate, against the Plaintiff in violation of the ADA by failing to, inter alia, have accessible facilities by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if Defendant has 10 or fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). A preliminary inspection of Old Orchard Shopping Center has shown that violations exist. BONNIE

KRAMER is aware of these violations. These violations include, but are not limited to:

**Parking**

1. Some of the accessible spaces do not provide signs designating the disabled use spaces, in violation of Section 4.6.4 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
2. Where posted, signage at some of the designated accessible parking spaces are not mounted at sufficient heights in violation of section 4.6.4 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
3. The disabled use spaces do not have clear and level access aisles provided, violating Sections 4.1.2, and 4.6.3 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
4. T

**Entrance Access and Path of Travel**

1. There are no accessible routes from the street, sidewalk and parking areas. There are violations of the requirements in Sections 4.3.2, 4.5.2, 4.7.1 and 4.8.2 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
2. There are ramps at the facility that do not have level landings and/or contain excessive slopes or cross slopes in violation of Section 4.8.2, 4.8.4 and 4.8.6 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
3. There are no proper handrails provided for the ramps to the facility, in violation of Section 4.8.5 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
4. There are curb ramps at the facility that project into vehicular areas and/or contain excessive slopes, side slopes or cross slopes in violation of Sections 4.7.2, 4.7.5, 4.7.6, and 4.7.9 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
5. There are changes in levels of greater than ½ inch, violating Section 4.3.8 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
6. There are interior doors at several of the building with excessive force required for opening at the facility, in violation of Section 4.13.11 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

7. There is not a continuous path of travel connecting all essential elements of the facility, in violation of Sections 4.3.1 and 4.3.2 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

#### **Access to Goods and Services**

1. There are permanently designated interior spaces without proper signage in violation of Section 4.1.2 and 4.30 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
2. There are protruding objects present throughout the facility, in violation of Section 4.4 of ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
3. There are counters throughout the facility in excess of 36", in violation of Section 7.2(1) of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
4. There are restrooms for public use at the facility without the required disabled use elements, in violation of several Sections of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
5. There are vending machines for public use at the facility without the required disabled use elements, in violation of several Sections of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
6. There is fixed or built in seating provided at the facility that does not comply with the standards prescribed in Section 4.32 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

#### **Restrooms**

1. The grab-bars in the toilet room stalls do not comply with the requirements prescribed in Sections 4.17.6 and 4.26 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
2. There are dispensers provided for public use in the restroom, with controls outside the ranges prescribed in Section 4.27 of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.
3. There are amenities provided for public use that do not comply with the requirements of the ADAAG whose resolution is readily achievable.

12. The discriminatory violations described in paragraph 11 are not an exclusive list of the Defendant's ADA violations. Plaintiffs require the inspection of the Defendant's place of public accommodation in order to photograph and measure all of the discriminatory acts violating the ADA and all of the barriers to access. The individual Plaintiff, the members of the Plaintiff group, and all other individuals similarly situated, have been denied access to, and have been denied the benefits of services, programs and activities of the Defendant's buildings and its facilities, and have otherwise been discriminated against and damaged by the Defendant because of the Defendant's ADA violations, as set forth above. The individual Plaintiff, the members of the Plaintiff group and all others similarly situated will continue to suffer such discrimination, injury and damage without the immediate relief provided by the ADA as requested herein. In order to remedy this discriminatory situation, the Plaintiff requires an inspection of the Defendant's place of public accommodation in order to determine all of the areas of non-compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.
13. Defendant has discriminated against the individual and corporate Plaintiffs by denying them access to full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages and/or accommodations of its place of public accommodation or commercial facility in violation of 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq. and 28 CFR 36.302 et seq. Furthermore, the Defendant continues to discriminate against the Plaintiff, and all those similarly situated by failing to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or

accommodations to individuals with disabilities; and by failing to take such efforts that may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services.

14. Plaintiffs are without adequate remedy at law and are suffering irreparable harm. Plaintiffs have retained the undersigned counsel and are entitled to recover attorney's fees, costs and litigation expenses from the Defendant pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205 and 28 CFR 36.505.
15. Defendant is required to remove the existing architectural barriers to the physically disabled when such removal is readily achievable for its place of public accommodation that has existed prior to January 26, 1992, 28 CFR 36.304(a); in the alternative, if there has been an alteration to Defendant's place of public accommodation since January 26, 1992, then the Defendant is required to ensure to the maximum extent feasible, that the altered portions of the facility are readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities, including individuals who use wheelchairs, 28 CFR 36.402; and finally, if the Defendant's facility is one which was designed and constructed for first occupancy subsequent to January 26, 1993, as defined in 28 CFR 36.401, then the Defendant's facility must be readily accessible to and useable by individuals with disabilities as defined by the ADA.
16. Notice to Defendant is not required as a result of the Defendant's failure to cure the violations by January 26, 1992 (or January 26, 1993, if Defendant has 10 or

fewer employees and gross receipts of \$500,000 or less). All other conditions precedent have been met by Plaintiffs or waived by the Defendant.

17. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188, this Court is provided with authority to grant Plaintiffs Injunctive Relief, including an order to require the Defendant to alter Century Shopping Center to make those facilities readily accessible and useable to the Plaintiffs and all other persons with disabilities as defined by the ADA; or by closing the facility until such time as the Defendant cures its violations of the ADA.

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiffs respectfully request:

- a. The Court issue a Declaratory Judgment that determines that the Defendant at the commencement of the subject lawsuit is in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181 et seq.
- b. Injunctive relief against the Defendant including an order to make all readily achievable alterations to the facility; or to make such facility readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities to the extent required by the ADA; and to require the Defendant to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford all offered goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities; and by failing to take such steps that may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services.


c. An award of attorney's fees, costs and litigation expenses pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12205.

d. Such other relief as the Court deems just and proper, and/or is allowable under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Respectfully Submitted,

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By:   
Thomas B. Bacon, Esq.

Date: 10/29/07